

From the Natchez Daily Courier.
THE FALLELECEION. WHIG OR-
GANIZATION.

We present our readers to day a bold, masterly, and well conceived project, in reference to these important topics. We would bespeak for "N.B." a calm and dispassionate consideration by all our Whig friends throughout the state. The plan he presents is one, which, if universally adopted, will secure to our cause a complete and glorious triumph. The call now is for action—with that we are safe, without it there is nothing for us to look for but inglorious defeat. We trust our Whig editorial brethren will arouse the public attention to this subject.

TO THE EDITOR AND THE PEOPLE.

I regard the present as an exceedingly important era in the history of the politics of our state, as well as of the Union. A struggle is going to be made in Mississippi next November, such as was never made in our state before; and it is fraught with importance which has never attached to our state before. Each party has formally nominated their candidates for the field; so that a single ticket will run against a single ticket. The importance of a victory by the Whigs, in the full, need scarcely be spoken of, since it is known that in most parts of the Union, the Federal Van Buren party are posing strength—that the Presidential election is approaching, and that but a small preponderance of strength in the whole scale, will rescue the country and her blood bought institutions, of republican democracy, from the flag of the darkest, rankest Federalism that ever sullied the breeze of a land claiming to be free. Let victory perch upon our flag a little longer, and in a few more districts and all is safe; Federal Van Burenism will be prostrate, the Whigs will have the say, and the machinery of state will perform its several functions as they were wont to do by, when they were guided by a constitution and laws, and when the benefits of our institutions accrued to the people.

I say, sir, that the approaching canvass is of great interest. It is important to such a degree that no man who loves his country and values her institutions can quietly look on and without any assistance which he has power to furnish to our cause, which is striving to rescue the government from splendid robberies, desecration of our faith and subversion of our very civil and political institutions. We have now the advantage. We are gaining the ascendancy. The Whig representatives in congress are rapidly exposing the most astonishing enormities of the amany of Treasurers who make up "the government." The people are gladly receiving the truth and the day of our prosperity is drawing upon a demagogue-ridden and early injured people.

But Mississippians there is one thing for to do. A duty to perform to our country to ourselves, which is as imperatively necessary as it is for us to carry our ticket. WE MUST ORGANIZE OURSELVES IN EVERY COUNTY. The Federal Van Buren boast of their discipline and close regular organization, and well they may. For they have the state trimmed and dried almost to a m. Let us meet them on their own ground and contend with them with their own weapons. We will be unlike them, however in the dissimilarity shall be our proud glory and our highest boast. We will our doings boldly, above board, in the face of day, in the eyes of the people, known to all men. Will our Federal Van Buren opponents choose to work covertly, the dark, concealed, secretly, fearing that the world might take cognizance of them. flouting them, then, from a party that fears people, let us proceed with violence and impudence to organize the Whig party in State of Mississippi. This, I feel well assured ought by all means, to be done, and all done. For lack of this I verily believe have heretofore lost FIVE THOUSAND votes in the state. I feel well assured, upon the soberest reflection that we can organize ourselves in such a manner as will secure election. Nay, we can place Mississippi on higher ground than she ever yet occupied.

How then, is this organization to be had, it shall be sufficiently simple, and so simple in its operation as that it will be tried into effect, fully and perfectly? This is an important question, and one that must be decided. It is one upon which I have consulted with many intelligent Whigs, and I have been much pleased to discover the most perfect unanimity in the following suggestion. Let every County in the State, without an exception, hold a public Whig meeting, at no very distant day, and in answer to recommendations of our late convention, two resolutions (with as many others as you may choose) to the following effect. Resolved, That there be appointed in this county a committee of — persons, whose duty it will be to keep up a constant and regular correspondence with Whig committees in this State, and with other persons, particularly editors of Whig newspapers, giving all useful political information in their power; and further to use legal and honorable means, by calling public meetings when thought expedient, ributing information in their respective counties and otherwise, which will best re-pretensions of the candidates who in affinity with the present administration.

Resolved, That then there also be appointed in this county a committee on elections, to consist of a chairman and two men every election precinct in the county. It will be the duty of this committee to pay attention to the elections; to see that polls are opened at all elections at each precinct; that the election is properly conducted—and the greatest possible number of votes be polled and none others, and to protect the interests of all the candidates by all lawful means, each of the said committee paying special attention to the precinct assigned them. The man of each committee to fill all vacancies. Now, Mr. Editor, I believe that if no better plan than this is offered, and it be universally adopted in every county, it will swell the ranks of our party, and will prove

to the world that locofoco federalism finds no congenial soil in the State of Mississippi. The corresponding committees, by keeping up an inter-communication with the central committee, already appointed by the convention, and with the other committees, will ensure a thorough co-operation and understanding all over the State. Useful information and important suggestions can be carried into all parts of the State, producing harmony and union. Important service may be rendered to editors of Whig papers, which they could perhaps receive in no other way.

But I have still more confidence in the committee on elections. If they are well selected, two good, honest, unflinching men to each precinct, they can perform a work, that can be done in no other way. The polls will be opened at all the precincts in the State; voters will be always supplied with tickets, and none but legal voters will be permitted to use them. False slanderous publications can be exposed to the scorn of the people, and generally with but few exceptions the people can be induced to turn out and vote.

I know that the exclamation will escape a thousand Federal locofoco lips. "Oh how exceedingly impolitic!" To tell every body the very plan by which you are going to work. That, sir, is a part of the plan. To publish our intentions fully and openly, far and wide. I am not afraid of the people. I am not afraid of day-light. I hope never to see the movements of the Whigs covered by a screen, or veiled by midnight. We want no secret committees, no mid-night caucuses, no selecting of those doctrine for this section, and these doctrines for that, no false colors or geographical divisions of political sentiment; but a bold open warfare for liberty and law, for the constitution as it was, for the eternal destruction, in the wastes of oblivion, of that damnable incubus upon American industry, the Treasury Bank, and the overthrow of those men who have so signally proven themselves unworthy of the trust of a free people. I ask the people and THE PRESS, what do you say? N.B.

LET THE PEOPLE READ.

In addition to the mountains of proof we have already given of Mr. Secretary Woodbury's gross negligence and utter unfitness for the station he occupies, we now lay before our readers the subjoined plain but startling statement, from the Washington Madisonian, of the 21st ultimo.

During the past year we have laid before the public numerous evidences of the embellish manner in which the Secretary of the Treasury has conducted the affairs of the people, connected with the duties of the Department, particularly with respect to the public Receivers of land sales. In the case, of which we are about to give detail facts, the neglect of duty proven upon the Secretary of the Treasury, surpasses almost any thing we have seen. We forbear to charge moral turpitude. But to the facts.

M. J. Allen appears to have been appointed Receiver at Tallahassee, Florida, sometime in 1836. In Document 297, we find that on the 15th November of that year, the Secretary of the Treasury informed him that the punctual deposit of the public moneys being enjoined by the requisitions of the department, he called his "special attention" to that duty, and required that the amount then in his hands should be placed at the credit of the Treasurer in one of the deposit banks. To save trouble and expense of travelling, the Secretary authorized him to purchase drafts and to "allow a reasonable premium for that purpose." On the 21st February, 1837, the Secretary writes and complains of neglect to render returns for November, October and January, and calls his immediate attention to the subject. On the 12th April following, the Secretary writes and says, "the monthly returns in arrears from your office, are those of November and December last, as you have already been informed. On the 11th of November, the Secretary addressed a circular, and among other receivers to the one of Tallahassee, saying that their returns for the month of August had not been received, and calling for them without delay.

On the 13 day of January, 1838, the Secretary informs Mr. Allen that he had that day been informed he had "refused to pay five drafts of 5000 dollars each, drawn by the Treasurer" upon him; and he adds "it is a satisfactory explanation of this refusal shall not be received by return mail, it will be my imperative duty to lay the case before the President, for his final action upon your breach of official trust, to the great injury of the public service. Again, on the 2d February, 1838, the Secretary writes and acknowledges the receipt of his letter of the 13th and 18th ultimo, and says, he "cannot renounce any such excuse," "for the failure to meet the draft in specie." Says he, "the receipt of bank notes has been expressly prohibited." "I shall expect a full and satisfactory reply," &c. On the 5th February, the Secretary writes, and, after referring to what he told Mr. Allen—"that he could not recognise the act" and "that he must meet the drafts of the Department in funds satisfactory to the holders of our drafts," says, "I can see no other alternative consistent with the law," and if the banks will not pay you specie, your most obvious course is "to procure funds elsewhere to discharge your obligation to the government as speedily as possible."

Now, after all this correspondence, after the Treasurer's drafts for \$25,000 had been protested for non-payment, and a threat made by the Secretary to report the facts to the President, what do we next see? Will it be believed? Why, in Document 295, under date of 29th March, 1838, the Secretary reports the Receiver at Tallahassee as one of his sub-Treasurers, and that he then had in his hands \$27,953 37, "deemed available for the public service, and subject to draft." In Document No. 122, dated 25th January, 1839, M. J. Allen is reported a defaulter for \$26,691 57—with the remark "suit pending." Would that we could stop here with the disgusting details of these transactions. At the very time the Secretary reported the above sum as applicable to the public service and subject to draft, it appears, according to document 122, beginning at page 12, that he must have had in his possession charges made by John G. GAMBLE against M. J. Allen of having been "in the practice of exacting an

exorbitant discount in the bank note currency of the country, when offered in payment of public lands." Says he, "in one case the discount was fourteen, in another fifteen per cent." In the same letter, Mr. Gambler said; "it is a matter of complaint, that citizens have applied to enter lands, their money was refused, and after having converted their bank notes into land office money, upon another application for their land they found it entered by the receiver." And what does the Secretary do? Why, he, as usual, calls for an explanation. The Receiver denies the charges. The Secretary then calls on Mr. Gambler for proof. He furnishes proof generally. Mr. Allen quibbles at it. As late as the 21st June, 1838, Mr. Gambler is in Washington City, on his way to Europe; and failing to see the Secretary, on whom he called, he addressed a note to him, enclosing further proof of some of the charges denied by Allen, and says, "I repeat what I said in my letter of the 18th April; that I volunteered in this business from a sense of public duty which must be performed by some one." Says he, "I did not anticipate that I should have had devolved on me the trouble of hunting up the evidence in support of the charges. I thought the investigation would have been made in Florida, where Mr. Allen and the witnesses would have met face to face." Well might Mr. Gambler complain of the manner in which he was treated, for doing what he regarded as a "public duty." And what did the Secretary do all this time in relation to these \$27,000 in the hands of Mr. Allen, \$25,000 of which he had refused to pay the drafts drawn for it in January previous? Nothing whatever. That money still remained in his hands and furnished him the means, in part, of subscribing to the stock of a bank to the extent of \$40,000, in money and real estate, as he admitted himself in July. The last we see of what the Secretary did, in this matter, is at page 31 of Doc. No. 122, under date of the 4th Aug., 1838, he says, "it is hoped that his (the Treasurer's) drafts will be promptly met by you." Now, in this affair throughout, there was not only the grossest neglect of duty, but a downright violation of the law.

From the Boston Atlas, Feb. 18.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE
NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.
CAPTURE AND IMPRISONMENT
OF THE LAND AGENT OF
MAINE.

Correspondence of the Atlas.
Senate Chamber, Augusta, 15
February 15, 1839.

Dear Sir—I hasten to inform you that the Land Agent of Maine and six of his men have been made prisoners by the trespassers on the public lands, and carried off to Fredrickton. The greatest excitement prevailed at the Capitol. Over twenty of the British have been made prisoners by our troops and are on their way to Bangor jail.

Correspondence of the Atlas.
STATE HOUSE, Augusta, 15
Friday, Feb. 16.

Information was received here this morning from the Expedition that was sent by our State Authorities a few days since, to arrest the trespassers on the public lands near the Aroostook river. Before the land agent with his forces reached the Territory occupied by the trespassers, they had received information of the movement against them, and the most of them had removed with their teams over the line into the province of New Brunswick, where they have embodied and armed a force of about three hundred men. The authorities sent from this State succeeded in arresting about twenty men, with a few teams, which they supposed to have been engaged in committing trespasses on the public lands and they are on their way to Bangor, guarded by a sufficient force.

The land agent, Mr. McIntire, with four other gentlemen, left the main body of his forces and went about four miles to put up for the night. The trespassers got information of this, and at midnight surrounded the house, and took Mr. McIntire, the land agent, and Messrs G. Cushman and J. H. Pillsbury of Bangor, and Thos. Bartlett and Col. E. Webster of Orono, who were with him, into custody, and up to the time when the messenger who brings the information left, it could not be ascertained what had been done with them. These persons had been sent where the trespassers were encamped, to ascertain, but they were all detained. The forces of this State have encamped near the Aroostook, about four miles from the line, and are waiting for a reinforcement and orders from the Governor.

I learn that Col. J. P. Rogers of Bangor, has been sent this morning to Fredrickton to demand of Sir J. Harvey the release of Mr. McIntire and the others who were taken, if in his custody, and to ascertain if the movements of the trespassers are sanctioned by the British authorities.

This information reached here this morning, and was brought by Hastings Stickland, Esq., Sheriff of Penobscot county, who accompanied the Expedition to the Aroostook, & who came through expressly to communicate with the executive and inform him of the abduction of the land agent. You can rely on it as being substantially correct.

SWARTWOUT AND PRICE.—The New York Gazette of yesterday says: "An American lady now resides in Paris writes her friends by the last packet that Swartwout and Price had reached Paris, and on the 7th of January, both of them were living at Maurice's celebrated Restaurant.—What are we coming to in our country?" asks the lady. Why dear madam, such of us as are sub-treasurers, are pretty likely to "come" to see you in Paris."

A petition of sundry women of Allagany county, Pa. was presented by Mr. Carothers, member of the Legislature of that state, praying to be placed on an equal footing with their husbands. We are not informed of what is to be understood by the words "on equal footing"—perhaps to vote at all elections, hold office, become masculine in their manners, and not to be controlled by their husbands. We have not learned what disposition has been made of the petition.

SOUTHERN BANNER.



HOLLY SPRINGS, ... MARCH 16.

FOR GOVERNOR,
EDWARD TURNER.
FOR CONGRESS,
A. L. BINGAMAN,
REUBEN DAVIS.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
DUDLEY S. JENNINGS.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
SILAS BROWN.
FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
PHILIP DIXON.

Announcements.

We are authorised to state that the Hon. FELIX H. WALKER, of Desoto county will be a candidate at the November elections, for JUDGE of the High Court of Error, and Appeals for the Northern District of Mississippi.

CONCERT OF ACTION.
Editorial Convention.

The Shelbyville (Tc.) Star, has started a project for all the Administration editors in the State, to hold a Convention, on the first Monday in April next, to agree upon a concert of action in the coming contest. Concert of action! Why, what does he want—is there not sufficient unanimity among you? Col. Polk has publicly declared, that the Whigs of '36 are the same as the Federalists of '98, and no sooner is the declaration made, than Federalist! Federalist!! Federalist!!! is heard from the Administration press, not only in Tennessee, but throughout the whole country—no convention, to agree upon concert of action was necessary then. They seemed, instinctively, to think, feel and talk alike; but this is failing to accomplish its intended design, the people are thinking for themselves. The Farmer, the Mechanic and the tradesman are unwilling to believe that their old neighbors and associates, with whom they have fought, side by side, in battling for good old republican principles, have turned Federalists, because they are opposed to the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, or the appointment of Mr. Polk to be Governor of Tennessee or Vice President of the United States. When the cry of Abolitionists was raised against the Whigs, among the Administration presses of the whole country, no convention to agree upon a concert of action was necessary. The charge was again renewed, the assertion reiterated till echo tired, and refused longer to reverberate abolition. This too, has ceased to have its desired effect. The people will no longer be guided by it. The South, upon which it was intended to have its effect, cannot be secured to the support of Mr. Van Buren—can no longer be blinded to the corrupt and corrupting policy of the party in power, by this false clamor. Upon no occasion which we have witnessed, has there been wanting a concert of action. We are a little surprised then, to see a proposition for a convention to agree upon a concert of action. Is the party in Tennessee getting into a snarl? Are they, like the Administration party here, in Mississippi, dividing among themselves? Is there mutiny in the camp? Is the administration candidate in Col. Polk's district becoming alarmed because of his Federal opinions which (according to the Speaker's definition) he entertained in 1836 and '7?—He was then a warm Whig! Is the Col. himself to be withdrawn from the contest for the gubernatorial chair, and to be hoisted as the candidate for Vice President? What, in the name of Democracy, has created a necessity for a "Convention to agree upon a concert of action?"

The project seems to meet approbation, and after the first Monday of April next, we may expect some new and bold move upon the political chess-board. We doubt much however, that any concert of action, can avail to elevate Mr. Speaker Polk either to the Executive chair of Tennessee or the Vice Presidency of the United States. But in sacrificing himself for the Administration, he will deserve to be Minister to England.

VETO MESSAGE.—At the request of some of our subscribers, we have transferred this document to our columns. We took occasion, in a former number, to express our opinion in regard to the policy of this measure, and its probable effect upon the credit and usefulness of the institution. Next week we shall examine the arguments of the Governor, to see how far he is sustained in the course he has pursued, and how far that course will avoid what he so much dreads—a destruction of "the credit of the State and the Mississippi Union Bank."

YAZOO CITY.—We neglected to state in our last, that the name of Manchester, on the Yazoo river in Yazoo county, MI., has, by an act of the Legislature, been changed to Yazoo City. All letters, papers, &c., will hereafter be properly directed to "Yazoo City."

Congressional Speeches.

We have read with much satisfaction, the very able speech of our talented Representative in Congress, Mr. Prentiss, which has up to this time been crowded out of our columns. We trust, however, that our omission to publish it, will not be in the way of its general circulation. We learn from the Yazoo City Whig, that a large edition of the speech has been published by the Whigs of Warren county, for distribution throughout the State. The Whigs of Warren county may well be proud of their fellow citizen.—The State of Mississippi may well be proud of her Representative. His place will not be easily filled in the councils of our nation. Let every man read the speech.

The reply of Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, to Dr. Duncan of Ohio, is deserving of special commendation to those administration presses that have not only published but eulogised the able Doctor's effort, for depth of research and solidity of argument. We believe there are but few Van Burenites in the South, who are admirers of Doctor Duncan; and after an attentive perusal of Mr. Stanly's speech, we doubt very much whether there would be any—blind, as is the self-styled democracy of the present day, to the faults of partisan friends, who would be willing to receive the opinions of Dr. Duncan as orthodox.

SMOKE.—The Bolivar Sentinel says: "We invite gentlemen who are evaporating so much of the public money by denouncing office holders, the spoils party, the hungry expectants, &c., to point out the evil specifically and recommend the remedy."

Wonder if the editor smokes!

CREDIT.—Several articles in some previous numbers of our paper, have been selected from exchanges and through neglect of the compositor, inserted without being credited. Among them, an article headed "Commerce," which the Memphis Enquirer copies and credits to our paper—our copy is mislaid, but we believe it should have been credited to the "Natchez Free Trader."

WHIG PROSPECTS DESTROYED.—DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT!—On the Grand Jury, of the present term, the relative strength of parties was tested by a vote, and the result was, 10 democrats, including the officer, and 5 Whigs. "Ma conscience!"

"Notwithstanding the sleugh hounds of defamation and detraction have been turned loose against Col. Polk."—Bolivar (Tc.) Sentinel.

This all may be very right, but it is beyond our comprehension. We are willing to admit that we have no intimate knowledge of the canine race. Dogs may be after Col. Polk, for there is no accounting for a dog's taste; but of what species of animals the "sleugh hound" is, we have no information.

Doctor Duncan.

Our exchanges by the last mail, contain a rumored account of the death of Dr. Duncan of Ohio. The information as received by the Cincinnati Whig, came from a gentleman direct from Wheeling, who stated that just as the boat was about to leave, several passengers in the stage, from Washington, brought news of a street fight, between Duncan and Mr. Menifee, of Kentucky, which eventuated in the death of the former.

DIVORCES.—The Intelligencer (Tuscaloosa, Ala.) says, that the last Legislature of that State, divorced eighteen wives from their husbands and eight husbands from their wives. What a crabbed, ill-natured, contrary, cross-grained sort of folks they must be! Can't they agree at all? O git out!!!

"The investigating committee were not selected to report facts, but to whitewash Swartwout and to throw the odium of his defection on the Secretary of the Treasury."—Dresden Patriot.

We commend to the parson, this piece of a couplet from Burns:

"E'en Ministers, they ha' been kenn'd
Wi' holy rapture,
At times a rousing whid to vend
And naill't wi' scripture."

What has become of our friend of the "Pontotoc Intelligencer?" He ran against us, some weeks ago—hope he didn't hurt himself—hasn't seen or heard of him since!

CIRCUIT COURT.—During the present week our Circuit Court has been occupied in trying principally small cases, involving but little for the litigants, except defeat and the payment of cost on the one side, and a glorious victory, achieved at considerable expense on the other. The case of the State of Mississippi against James Flack, for murder, by consent, was continued until next Monday.

Our brother of the Nashville Banner, we take it, is sorter woolling the man of the Union. Our friend Hall does not find much difficulty in Har-rassing his neighbor.

The Baltimore Patriot says it is given out that President Van Buren is to take a South and South-western tour during the present spring and summer—going through Virginia, North and South Carolina, and bringing up at the Hermitage. Better take Mississippi on his route—she will need a good deal of straightening up.

PUBLIC DINNER.

On Thursday, according to previous arrangements, our citizens gave a Public Dinner to the Hon. JAMES McDOWELL, of Virginia. The Committee have published with us the following

CORRESPONDENCE.

Holly Springs, March 7, 1839.

To James McDowell, Esq.
Dear Sir.—The undersigned a committee on behalf of the citizens of Holly Springs, some of whom are your personal acquaintances, whilst others know you by reputation, without respect to political parties, embrace the present opportunity of expressing their respect for your valuable public services in the cause of republican principles, your native State and respectfully invite you to join them in a public dinner at such place as will suit your convenience.

yours with sentiments of high respect,
Roger Barton, A. H. Powell,
Granville Lewis, Wm. R. Harley,
B. C. Harley, B. H. Dill,
Frank S. Early, Joseph Carothers,
Z. G. Gower, E. Curtis,
W. L. Lanier, Levi McCord,
R. P. Mosby, S. O. Carothers,
Sam'l Wilson, Wm. Craft,
S. B. Finley, A. T. Carothers,
James L. Teton, James M. Gove,
A. B. Lane, Wm. T. Carothers,
O. D. Watson, James Elder,
A. C. McEwen, J. W. Hill,
C. Kyle, G. W. Pinnix,
G. Waite, J. C. Randall,
P. B. Burton, John S. Waite,
B. S. Williamson, Sam'l McCord,
C. L. Thomas, I. N. McCord,
Thomas Trimble, John T. Finley,
S. B. Isaacs, A. G. Kyle,
W. S. Randolph.

Holly Springs, March 8, 1839.
Messrs. Barton & Powell, and others,
Committee.

Permit me, gentlemen, in reply to your letter of yesterday to say, that whilst it could have been more unexpected as to the thing could be more gratifying than the distinguished reception in your city which you propose to extend to me. I cannot but feel that the compliment of a Public Dinner is in great and evident disproportion to any "services" in any "cause" which is any man's fortune to render, but then the personal kindness with which it has been offered without distinction of party, together with the hope of making it auxiliary to a more acquaintance with your citizens—induced me to decline it. I am, therefore, at your disposal for the purpose mentioned, at such time and place as may be agreeable to yourselves.—With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES McDOWELL.

Holly Springs, March 9, 1839.

To Wm. C. Dunlap!
Sir.—The undersigned a Committee of Marshall County, respectfully solicit your attendance at a Public dinner, to be given Thursday next, in honor to the Hon. JAMES McDOWELL of Virginia; with sentiments of high respect we remain your obedient servants.

Wm. R. Harley, Roger Barton,
C. Kyle, A. H. Powell,
S. Holland, Geo. A. Wilson,
Dr. Dewitt, H. Harris,
G. W. Terrill, Wm. Finley,
Thos. Johnson, Joseph Carothers,
P. B. Burton, James M. Gove,
Wm. L. Lanier, A. C. McEwen,
A. B. Lane, B. C. Harley,
A. H. Means, James Davis,
Committee.

Holly Springs, March 10, 1839.

GENTLEMEN:—Your invitation to a dinner to be given to the Hon. JAMES McDOWELL, on the 14th inst., is accepted; and it affords me pleasure to attend.

In party times like these, when public men are looked upon as public property, through whom a particular party may be struck a common target at whom unbridled editors may throw their poisoned shafts, and where every partisan seems licensed to attack, it gives much for the liberality of the Whigs as well as for the moral worth, the high and unblemished character of the gentleman, whom this honor is shown, to see both parties unite in paying a complimentary and united tribute to a distinguished Democrat. Such conduct is well calculated to soften acerbities of party politics, to discountenance personal recrimination, and bring us back to a frank and dispassionate discussion of principle. There should be a common ground, which citizens of all parties could meet in harmony, to pay respect to individual merit, and though a Democrat myself, there is one who would yield a readier homage to personal worth, or feel more respect for the honest opinions of a political opponent than I would.
I am, Gentlemen,
Your ob't servant,
Wm. C. DUNLAP.

To Wm. R. HARLEY, R. BARTON and others, Committee.

A copy of the above letter of invitation was also addressed to the Hon. Wm. B. TURNER, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, to which the following reply was received:

Holly Springs, March 9, 1839.
GENTLEMEN:—I have received your